This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-19 (canceled).

20. (new) A method for establishing a desired transfer characteristic which converts an acoustical input signal impinging on a microphone arrangement into an electric output signal as a function of the angle at which said acoustical input signals impinge on said microphone arrangement, said method comprising the steps of:

providing at said microphone arrangement a first microphone sub-arrangement and a second microphone sub-arrangement, each microphone sub-arrangement having a transfer characteristic which converts said acoustical input signal impinging on said microphone sub-arrangements into an electric output signal of the respective sub-arrangement, said transfer characteristics of said first microphone sub-arrangements being different from said transfer characteristic of said second microphone sub-arrangement with respect to said acoustical input signal;

forming a ratio of said output signals of said first and second microphone sub-arrangements, thereby generating a ratio result;

forming a saturated product with said ratio result as one factor, thereby clipping said product at a predetermined or predeterminable value and generating a saturated product result; and

generating said electric output signal as a function of said saturated product result.

21. (new) The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of saturating said product on a maximum value.

22. (new) The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of forming said saturated product with a second factor having an arbitrary value different from 0.

23. (new) The method of claim 20, wherein said function of said saturated product result comprises a difference function of a constant value and said saturated product result.

24. (new) The method of claim 23, wherein said constant value is selected to be adjustable.

25. (new) The method of claim 23, further comprising the step of saturating said saturated product on a saturation value and selecting said constant to be at least substantially equal with said saturation value.

26. (new) The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of forming said ratio from the amplitude values of said output signals of said sub-arrangements.

27. (new) The method of claim 20, further comprising generating said electric output signal according to the equation:

$$S = c_n \cdot \left\{ A - \left[\alpha \cdot \frac{|c_z|}{|c_n|} \right]_{satB} \right\}$$

wherein:

S is said electric output signal,

A is a predetermined or adjusted value,

$|c_n|$ is the amplitude value of the output signal of one of said sub-microphone arrangements, the transfer characteristic of which has maximum gain for a value of said angle at which said desired transfer characteristic shall have maximum gain as well,

$|c_z|$ is the amplitude value of the other of said at least two sub-microphone arrangements,

satB is the saturation of the product [] to a predetermined or adjusted minimum or maximum value **B**, and

α is a predetermined or adjustable factor.

28. (new) The method of claim 20 further comprising the step of selecting said transfer characteristics of said at microphone sub-arrangements to have respectively a maximum gain for acoustical signal impinging on substantially opposite directions.

29. (new) The method of claim 20, further comprising selecting said transfer characteristics of said microphone sub-arrangements to be generally of cardioid shape in polar diagram representation.

30. (new) The method of claim 20, further comprising selecting said transfer characteristics of said microphone sub-arrangements to be generally of hyper-cardioid shape in polar diagram representation.

31. (new) The method of claim 20 for establishing a desired transfer characteristic of a hearing device.

32. (new) The method of claim 20 for establishing a desired transfer characteristic for a hearing aid device.

33. (new) A microphone arrangement comprising:

two microphone sub-arrangements each having an output, each of said microphone sub-arrangements also having a respective transfer characteristic with which acoustical input signal impinging on said microphone sub-arrangements are converted into respective electrical output signals at said outputs as a function of the angle at which said acoustical input signals impinge on said microphone sub-arrangements, said transfer characteristics of said microphone sub-arrangements being different with respect to said acoustical input signal;

a computing unit having at least two inputs and an output, said outputs of said microphone sub-arrangements being respectively operationally connected to said inputs of said computing unit, said computing unit including:

a ratio forming and weighing unit having an output, a denominator input, a numerator input and a weighing input, wherein

one of said inputs of said computing unit is operationally connected to said denominator input, and wherein

the other of said inputs of said computing unit is operationally connected with said numerator input, and further wherein

said ratio forming and weighing unit generates at said output an output signal saturated at a maximum and/or minimum value, the output of said ratio forming and weighing unit being operationally connected to the output of said microphone arrangement.

34. (new) The arrangement of claim 33, wherein the output signal of said ratio forming and weighing unit is saturated on a maximum signal value.

35. (new) The arrangement of claim 33, wherein said weighing input of said ratio forming and weighing unit is set with a signal representing a weighing factor different from zero which is predetermined or adjustable.

36. (new) The arrangement of claim 33, wherein the output of said ratio forming and weighing unit is operationally connected to said output of said computing unit via a difference forming unit.

37. (new) The arrangement of claim 36, wherein said difference forming unit has a first input operationally connected to the output of said ratio forming and weighing unit and has a second input for a predetermined or adjustable signal.

38. (new) The arrangement of claim 37, wherein the value of said predetermined or adjustable signal is at least substantially equal to a value at which the output signal of said ratio forming and weighing unit is saturated.

39. (new) The arrangement of claim 33, wherein said inputs of said computing unit are operationally connected respectively to said denominator and numerator inputs of said ratio forming and weighing unit via magnitude forming units.

40. (new) The arrangement of claim 33, wherein said output of said ratio forming and weighing unit is operationally connected to one input of a multiplication unit

having at least two inputs and an output, the second input of said multiplication unit being operationally connected to the output of the microphone sub-arrangement, the output of which is operationally connected to said denominator input, said output of said multiplication unit being operationally connected to said output of said computing unit.

41. (new) The arrangement of claim 36, wherein the output of said difference forming unit is operationally connected to an input of a multiplication unit having two inputs and an output, the second input being operationally connected to the output of the microphone sub-arrangement, the output of which is operationally connected to said denominator input, the output of said multiplication unit being operationally connected to the output of said computing unit.

42. (new) The arrangement of claim 33 further comprising time to frequency converter units interconnected between said outputs of said microphone sub-arrangements and said inputs of said computing unit.

43. (new) The arrangement of claim 33, wherein said microphone sub-arrangements have respective transfer characteristics with a cardioid shape in polar representation.

44. (new) The arrangement of claim 33, wherein said microphone sub-arrangements have respective transfer characteristics with a hyper-cardioid shape in polar representation.

45. (new) The arrangement of claim 33 being part of a hearing device.

46. (new) The arrangement of claim 33 being part of a

hearing aid device.

47. (new) A method for establishing a desired transfer characteristic which converts acoustical input signals impinging on a microphone arrangement into an electric output signal as a function of the angle at which said acoustical input signals impinge on said microphone arrangement, said method comprising the steps of:

providing at said microphone arrangement at least two microphone sub-arrangements, each microphone sub-arrangement having a transfer characteristic which converts said acoustical input signals impinging on said microphone sub-arrangements into an electric output signal of a respective sub-arrangement, said transfer characteristics of said at least two microphone sub-arrangements being different;

forming a ratio of said output signals of said at least two sub--arrangements, thereby generating a ratio result;

forming a saturated product with said ratio result as one factor, thereby performing saturating said product at a predetermined or predeterminable value and generating a saturated product result;

generating said electric output signal as a function of said saturated product result.

48. (new) A microphone arrangement comprising:

a first microphone sub-arrangement having a first output in the time domain having a first transfer characteristic with respect to an impinging acoustic signal;

a second microphone sub-arrangement having a second output in the time domain having a second transfer

characteristic with respect to an impinging acoustic signal, wherein

said first transfer characteristic and said second transfer characteristic are different;

a first time to frequency converter unit for converting said first output into a first frequency domain signal;

a second time to frequency converter unit for converting said second output into a second frequency domain signal;

a computing unit having a first input, a second input, and an output, wherein

said frequency domain signals of said time to frequency converter units are connected to said inputs of said computing unit, respectively, wherein

said computing unit generates a ratio signal that is proportional to an amplitude or an absolute value of one of said first and second frequency domain signals, and further wherein

said ratio signal is inversely proportional to an amplitude or an absolute value of the other of said first and second frequency domain signals, and still further wherein

said ratio forming and weighing unit multiplies said ratio signal by a non-zero value to create a weighted ratio; and wherein

said ratio forming and weighing unit generates a saturated signal by clipping said weighted ratio at a maximum and/or minimum value.

49. (new) The microphone arrangement of claim 48, wherein said computer unit further generates a difference signal by subtracting said saturated signal from a constant.

50. (new) The microphone arrangement of claim 49, wherein said computer unit further generates an output signal by multiplying said difference signal by one or the other of said first and said second frequency signals.

51. (new) The microphone arrangement of claim 49, wherein said computer unit further generates an output signal by multiplying said difference signal by the other of said first and second frequency domain signals.

52. (new) A method for establishing a desired transfer characteristic which converts an acoustical input signal impinging on a microphone arrangement into an electric output signal as a function of the angle at which said acoustical input signals impinge on said microphone arrangement, said method comprising the steps of:

at said microphone arrangement providing:

a first microphone sub-arrangement having a transfer characteristic which converts said acoustical input signal impinging on said first microphone into an output signal represented by $\mathbf{c_n}$; and

a second microphone sub-arrangement having a transfer characteristic which converts said acoustical input signal impinging on said second microphone into an output signal represented by $\mathbf{c_z}$; and

generating said electric output signal according to the equation:

$$S = c_n \cdot \left\{ A - \left[\alpha \cdot \frac{|c_z|}{|c_n|} \right]_{satB} \right\}$$

wherein:

S is said electric output signal,

A is a predetermined or adjusted value,

$|c_n|$ is the amplitude value of the output signal c_n,

$|c_z|$ is the amplitude value of the output signal c_z,

satB is the saturation of the product [] to a predetermined or adjusted minimum or maximum value **B**, and

α is a predetermined or adjustable factor.

53. (new) The method of claim 52 wherein the transfer characteristic of the first microphone sub-arrangement has maximum gain for a value of said angle at which said desired transfer characteristic shall have maximum gain as well.

54. (new) A microphone arrangement implementing the method of claim 52.

55. (new) A microphone arrangement implementing the method of claim 53.